## THE PUTNAM TRAGEDY.

Waiting for a Jury-The Trials and Difficulties of Empanelling a Desirable Tales.

Men Who Know Too Much and Men Who Know Too Little.

### NINE JURYMEN OBTAINED.

The weary process of gatting a jury together has eliminated from the court room where the Putnam murder trial is held all signs of excitement. At ten o'clock yesterday morning, when Judge Cardozo took his seat on the bench, there was an air of lassitude and languor about the crowd of gentlemen who filed all the available seats in the court room. Now and then a petulant

triers would not trust him.

Mr. Bracoyn said that he had formed no opinion himself as to the case; and heard opinions expressed by others; was quite clear that the evidence had not left any impression upon his mind as to the guilt or the innocease of the prisoner. Those whom he had heard talk about it had expressed themselves very freely. Some of them were for lynching Foster right away. He had read the evidence at the Coroner's inquest, but it did not produce any thought upon his mind as to the innocease or the guilt of the prisoner. In reply to the District Afterney Mr. Brabyn said that he had no conscientious scrapies in giving a verdict that might possit in a sentence of death. He did not know the parties on eather side. He had not sat as a juryman on a criminal case. He would be entirely governed by the evidence that might be presented to him. He had formed no opinion at all. He thought Punnan was killed by Foster, and that there was evidence enough to show this. He had no views. He was ently anxious to give the man a fair and impartial trial. He aid not know where either the prisoner or his triends lived. A person had asked him whether he was subpenned as a juror. He replied that ne was, after a short consultation, the foreman of the jury addressed Mr. Braboyn and said—"Did you not think it was a strange question to inquire whether you were subpanned on the jury?"

Mr. Brabyn—No. I meet the man every day, Foreman—What is his name?

Mr. Brabyn—No. I meet the man every day, Foreman—What is his name?

Mr. Brabyn—No. I meet the man incompetent and he was set aside.

Mr. Eraooyn—Mr. Walderger.
The trivits decided the jury man incompetent and he was set aside.

EXCUSED JURGES.

William O. Linthecum, Island Levy and Frederic Newbelt were excused, naving fixed opinions.
Mr. Charles H. Blackhurst, a stair builder, reshing at 126th street. Harlem, seemed likely to be fixed on the jury, but after a long examination he was peremptorily challenged by the prisoner's counsel, lie did not take newspapers regularly; he had no preference for one newshaper over another. He did not know any of the parties on either side. He generally read the HERALD, sometimes the Sun and occasionally the Times; those were the only three newspapers he read; had read the HERALD, the last two days; saw the proceedings of the Court in yesterday merning's paper; had not read about the case multi the last two days; he had been very busy about other things, that was the reason; had served as a juryman on criminal cases before; had not formed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner; had no conscientions scraples in rendering a vertical that would involve a sentence of death. In repit of Mr. Bartiett, he said that he saw in the papers that Mr. Futnam was murfered by a car kook; he did not know where the killing was done or by whom.

Prisoner's counsel challenged this gentleman peremptorily and he was set a side.

Mr. William H. Lawrence, Moritz M. Goidsmith, and John P. Blauveth had all formed opinions and could not change them; they were, therefore, set aside.

of East Twenty-eighth street, was a hopeful candipate for the juror's chair, out, after an examination, was found wanting and was set aside. He had read several accounts in the newspapers but his experience had faught him not to piace unfinated reliance on newspapers. He read nearly all the daily papers, though he had not read the Coroner's inquest in the Foster case. Had no scruples of conscience as to the sentence of death. Mr. Trumble after this answer turned some was timorously to the Judge and said that he had some business connection with some of the prisoner's friends, and on that account he did not like to sit on the jury.

District Attorney—Had you any acquaintance with Mr. Punnam or any of his friends.

Mr. Trimble—No.

Ex-Judge Stuart—Will your Honor charge the triers like this is no bar to Mr. Trimble serving.

Judge Cardozo charged that they were to take into consideration, with all the other testimony given, whether this business relationship was any impediment in the way of impartial service.

The triers found that Mr. Trimble was competent. He was challenged peremptority by the District Attorney, and was set aside.

Mr. Frederick Goodrich had an opinion and was set asine.

Mr. Mills Levy was subjected to a long examina-MR. JAMES N. TRIMBLE,

tusine. Mr. Mark Levy was subjected to a long examination and was set aside. Fe was imblassed and knew very little about the case. Had heard people talk about it, but had formed no opinion. He had no conscientious scrupies against iniding a verdict of guilty where the punishment is death.

He was challenged peremptority by the defence and set aside.

Mr. Sigismund Lichtensteider was the next one caited. He had the appearance of a man who would be quite qualified for the purpose, but he was one of the disqualified after a long examination. He said that he had formed no opinion either for or against the prisoner. Had read the newspaper accounts. Had read the HERALD reports. He ned formed an impression as to the guilt of the prisoner which he thought it would require some evidence to remove. Had no conscientions scrupes in reference to the punishment of death. The impression he had formed was simply on what he nad read. Had not read the cyldence before the Coroner II ne were sitting each the jury he would act on the evidence. He had no impression on his mind as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner or his friends. He did not know Avery D. Punnam, nor was he acquainted with any of his friends.

Mr. Bartlett said that the defence did not wish to

Mr. Bartlett said that the defence did not wish to convey any other impression than that Mr. Lichtensteider was a very honest man, but they desired to peremptorily challenge him. Mr. Lichtensteider left the court, casting a beaming and radiant smile upon Mr. Bartlett for the merciful deliverance that had been vouchsafed to him.

Prince W. Nicholsou, Louis Inman, Nathaniel P. Ackerman, William Pinsent, Lucius E. Cary, Isaac

can, its condition, and to examine that as between the prisoner and the people, and they have a right to say that he is competent, or if otherwise to find that he is not so. The law allows the triers to say whether they think that the evidence that would be brought before him would remove the impariantly or not. I would suggest to the triers that if there is evidence before them that the pror has only the impression that every one gets, and no prejudice beyond that, it would not be well to reject such a one. On the contrary, if you are of an opinion that the impression is fixed it will be better for you to set the juror aside.

Ar. McKinley was setable on a peremptory challenge from the defence.

JURORS REJECTED.

Leonard K. Smith, William Emberson, Levi Ellis, Edward Menan, Edward H. Falconer and John A. Duggan (Nassau street), William Payne, Henry Strikey, Martin Chanen, Charles Horne, Charles Horne, Charles Horne, Charles Horne, Charles Smith, were all rejected on account of preconceived opinions.

It was now five o'clock, and ex-Judge Stnart.

smin, were all rejected on account of preconcerved opinions.

It was now five o'clock, and ex-Judge Stnart asket the Court whether the time had not come for adjournment. Judge Cardozo said that he understood that there were only seventy ballots in the box, and he should prefer waiting until those were called if counsel had no objection.

Ex-Judge Stnart pleaded for an adjournment, and the court was adjourned until half-past ten this morning. District Attorney Garvin wished all witnesses for the prosecution to be in attendance at that hour.

There are still three vacant chairs waiting to be

There are still three vacant chairs waiting to be filled by jurymen.

# THE TEVENENT HOUSE MURDER.

Throwing His Wife from a Window-Investi-

Frederick Hoffman, George Lume, William Mc-Carty and Thomas Hayes, witnesses in the case of William Rudd, charged with throwing his wife Margaret from a third story window of the five story tenement house No. 133 Reade street, on Tuesday night, thus causing her death, as heretofore punlished in the Herald, were yesterday brought before Coroner Young, at the City Hall, by officer Joiley, of the Third precinct. Hume made an infor-Joliey, of the Third precinct. Hume made an informal statement which bore heavily against the prisoner, and went to show that Mis. Rudd was purposely pushed from the window by her husband, flume said that shortly after ten o'clock at night, while partially asleep, he was aroused by his wife, who asked if he did not want a glass of lager beer. Just at that ume his attention was attracted by hearing a scream, and, looking out, saw Rudd, with his wife, standing by a window, she apparently struggling to free herself from her husband, who had one atm around her neck and with the other pushed up the window; the struggling continued, during which [Hume alleges Rudd pushed her out, and she fell into the rear yard. Another of the Witnesses, occupying a room adjoining that of the prisoner, hearing the noise and having his fears greatly aroused, attempted to enter Eude's room. but the door was locked. As soon as Hume and his wife saw Mrs. Rudd fall he ran down stairs to call the police, soon after which Rudd appeared on the street with a kinfe in his hand, and, in a mouratur tone of voice, said his wife had fallen from the window, to when Hume replied, "Yes, you chucked her out, and I and my wife saw you do ht." O cheer Joiley then came up and, airesting Rudd, put a stop to jurther discussion between prisoner and witness by taking them to the chambers street Police station. As Coroner Young was unable to proceed with the investigation at once he adjourned at till this morning.

The body, on which there seemed to be no severe external merks of violence, was sent to the Morgue to nwait a post-mortem examination by Wooster Beach, M. D.

Marriages and Divorces.—President Woolsey, of Yale, who has been compiling the statistics of mal statement which bore heavily against the pris-

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES.—President Woolsey, of Yale, who has been compiling the statistics of divorce, finds that in Vermont the ratio of annual divorces to annual marriages foots up for seven years a total of 739 divorces to 15,719 marriages, or a ratio of one to twenty-one. In Massachusetts, for a period of four years, there was a total of 1,022 divorces to 45,872 marriages, a ratio of one to forty-four. In Ohio, in 1806, the divorces were 1,109, marriages 20,479, or a ratio of one to twenty-seven. In Connecticut, in a period of eight years, the divorces foot up 2,910, marriages 55,227, a ratio of one to eleven.

## PERILS OF THE RAIL.

### BROADWAY BEASTLY BIPEDS.

Voluminous Letters from Citizens-Ladies Declare Their Grievances-Tricks of the Trade Exposed by a Conductor-Spicy Correspondenes on the Car Question.

Below will be found a number of letters from citizens setting forth the insults and indignities to which passengers are subjected. It will be seen that many absurd as well as excellent suggestions are offered for the better security of street car trav-

### Another Car Outrage.

Amother Car Outrage.

To the Editor of the Heald:

Str.—I take the liberty of acquainting you with an incident that happened to me on whe of the cars, and permit me to say that the frequent recurrence of such an incident must cause serious annoyance to American society, of which I take you to be the representative. Yesterday, at half-past eight o'clock in the evening. I entered University place car No. 35, at the corner of Forty-eighth street and Broadway. I handed the conductor a two dollar bill to take out the car fare. A few seconds afterwards he returned and asked me. "Have you any smaller change?" "No. sir; not a cent," I replied. "Well, take your bill; I can't carry you. Next car is coming," was his peremptory answer. I made, however, no remark, took the two dollar bill back and left the car, not without taking down the number of the car, which I designate to you as above. Not content with having publicly insuled me this same conductor made—I was about to say-impertinent remarks; but the term does not express if, for he fling at me the grossest epithets, which, out of respect for you and for myself, I will not here repeat. I then took Seventh avenue car No. 115, in which found a conductor who had a proper sense of his duty. You wit easily understand that these insulting expressions addressed to me, without any provocation winatever, and coming from a man whom I had never seen before, could not touch me in the least. But the delay occasioned by this indicant was excessively annoying to me, as I just then had some pressing business on hand. I leave it now to you, sir, to form an opinion of this matter, and remain, yours respectfully.

The Railway Officials to Biame—The Admin—

printered with the control of the printer of the control of the co

that chance for his life which he denied to his unhappy victim. Did he, I would ask, give him any time to premare himself before he sent him into the presence of his Creator?
Why, then, should he ask more than he gave? He certainly
expects it; and the present administration of the law, inclining in nearly every case to protect the murderer—as can be
shown by numerous cases past, where time given has awed
him—gives him region for doing so. Why are laws
made? Are they not for the good of the community? Who are the judges? Are they not
the chosen representatives of the people for
complete fuffilment of those laws? If, then, that representive fails to full the duties imposed upon him way should
not public ophion—or, as feater's counsel pleased to call it,
exclusives—be heard and carry is due weight? I am happy
the hand what a case one judge in New York (Cardono)
where he had a manifested to really administer judge
impartially. To prevent a class of time I would call
upon all true men, who have you or one of the state
for the left his case be shuffled off by come of any, but to
keep up the excitiguent multi this wretchers. Such then as
Fester are better out of the world than in it; they do ne
good and are a constant source of fear and dread to homest
people, and are, in fact, much more ornamental (on the gallows) than useful. Venus, respectfully.

ONE WHO DOES NOT WISH TO HAVE TO CARRY A SIXSHOOTER.

Fares for Children-A Ludy Speaks.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-SIR-While there is such an agitation about confuctors in the public mind, permit me to ask a simple in ulry. Has a child, who pays three cents fare, a right to a seat? In riding child, who pays three cents fare, a right to a seat? In riding on a Sixth arenue car some weeks since, with a young son aged not ten years old, I gave a fifty cent piece to the conductor for our fares. He deducted what I supposed was a legal fare for our rides. Twice he took the boy by the shoulders out of his seat, giving it to aman and a woman. Being a heavy city tarpayer, and my ancestors baving settled this city. I'velt nettled and annoyed at such a proceeding. I spoke to the conductor and asked him not to repeat his rude set. He replied—"Pay full fare and he can have a seat," which I did, telling him he never had demanded a full fare, the said "it was his orders," and "whether it was a poor boy or a rich one he should dispossess him of his seat." I would, for the aske of mothers in general, desire to ascertain if this is a legal proceeding according to the charter of these various railroad routes, and the theory on which is based the lidea child is to stand from City Hall to Central Tark or to Harlein.

A READER.

### A Drunken Policeman Wants to "Put a Head" on a Conductor, New York, May 13, 1871. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:--

New York, May 13, 1871.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

SIB—I am a conductor on car No. 117 Third Avenue Ratiroad.—Yesterday morning patroiman Isaac Connoily, of
the Twenty-first precinct, got on my car on the down trip at
Seventy-eighth street and Third avenue. After passing
Fifty-ninth street, and seeing he did not belong to the Nineteenth precinct. I went for his fare, when he abused me in a
shameful manner and would not give me his fare. The
treasurer's clerk, being on the car at the time, took his numter when he got off. But he got on my car this morning
heastly drunk, and said if I would make a charge against
him that he would club the whole head off me, and finally got
so abusive and used such language in the presence of the
ladies in the car that I stopped the car and had him put off
by the man that was on post on Third avenue. Now, sir,
what are we to expect from roughs when drunken policemen,
on the care in uniform, can use the language he made use of?
Yours respectfully,

Car No. 117 Third Avenue Railroad.

Railronds vs. Public Accommodation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:— SIB-I left Caristadt, Bergen county, N. J., this interning with a ticket for New York, on the nine A. M. train, via Eri Railroad, which said ticket the conductor said was one day after time, and claimed double fare. The sum, although small, I had not with me then, but offered him as security a parcel (value three dollars), also my procketbook, containing my private papers, which he refused, and insisted in putting me off the train, which he did at Hackensack Bridge, making me walk some four or sive miles in the rain.

HUMANITY.

President Maraball Extelled.

NEW YORK, May 8, 1871.

To the Editor of the Herald:—
The daily papers have been filled with communications, sailed forth by the murder of Mr. Putnam, severely censuring the managements of all the city ratirones, particularly that of the Broadway, upon which the crime was committed. In justice to the President, Mr. Jesse Marshall, and the Superintendent, Mr. Leadbetter, the public ought to be made acquainted with the fact that these gentlemen are very particular and searching in their examination of men who wish to obtain appointments as conductors or drivers, and

A Beast in a Firth Avenue Stage.

A Hecast in a Firsh Avenue Stage.

To THE EDITOR OF THE RELALD:—

Siz.—As I was riding in a Fifth avenue stage the other day a drunken rowdy entered and took his seat beside a lady; she sold him to move a little and he said he would not, and began to use terrible language. I told the driver that he had a rowdy inside, but he took no notice of what I said, but began to laugh. I waited a little while to see if I could find a policeman, but could not, so we had to put up with it. Yours, truly,

W. HAYNES.

A Vile Ruffan on the Eighth Avenue Line.

A Ville Rufflan on the Eighth Avenue Line. New York, May 11, 1871.

To THE EDITOR OF THE REEALD:—

BIR—Perhaps enough has been said to your valuable sheet to satisfy all that no lady is free from insult in our public conveyances. A few evenings since, as I was on my way up town, with my wife, we entered an Eighth avenue car, and immediately a lady arose, offering my wife a seat. She asked if she was going to get out. She said she was soon, and insisted upon my wife taking the seat, which she did, and scarcely had see ridden throe blooks before abs full the hands of a well-dreased scoundred about her pockets, and, not wisting to create a commotion in the car, suffered it until she could endure it no longer. She called me, as I had been pressed to the other side of the car, it being crowded. When I reached her the villain arose and lait the car, and was out of sight before I knew what the trouble was. Then the lady who had vacasted the sent said he had annoyed her for a long time, and also gave up the seat to my wife, as she thought he would not dare attempt it with her, as she had a gentleman.

this country are never taught any useful trade, or, if taught at all, are so poorly accomplished as workmen that they find ifficulty in getting employment. The liliterate youth is also too much outside of the control of his parents. He is too sceptical to be controlled by the church, and not intelligent enough to control his own desires. He is to intelligent enough to control his own desires. He is thus a ready victim to temptations, the first of which is a priety girl, of which some the church, and not intelligent enough to control his not control his town desires. He remains a middle or the church of the converses upon. As a doctor we must first remove these two great causes of crime before we can hope to effect opics he converses upon. As a doctor we must first remove these two great causes of crime before we can hope to effect a permanent cure for crime tiselt. Of course we cannot oblige parents to train up their boys to industry and right-conaces. But I will tell you what we can do, for it is done in nearly all other civilized countries. We can take charge of every man or boy as a vagaran who habitually lounges around the streets, and compel him to show some visition means of support, or otherwise lock him up. This would, in a great measure, clear out many of the present dangerous thoroughfares, and oblige thousands of now worthless fellows to go to work at something or other and ultimately become good citizens. The same course must also be parsued against disruputable street women. They are tempters, to lure away, the rising generation, and as such must be removed.

No policeman should be permitted to carry any kind of srms. Battoms are a diagrace to our civilization. You will ask, no doubt, how any arrests are going to be made by such an unarmed police, and especially in the present dangerous wards? I will answer you by referring you to tem most refined localities in Ungland and march of the court heap of the propose and the court heap of the court heap of the propose and the propose of the court heap of

## Lively Gomip from a Conductor-"How the Old Thing Works" with Politicians. New York, May 6, 1871.

Old Thing Works? with Politicians.

New York, May 6, 1871.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

SIR—Our travelling conveniences on Manhattan Island, what we sacri ce and what we enjoy for and from them, are now serious, very serious questions with the community-at large. That we allow them to monopolize all our main thoroughfares with lines of rails mot casually by mere way of a joke, we will mention four lines on the Howers, when two are ample; lines in Ann, Church and other spacious road-ways, names superfluous, and having given up a valuable collective right of citizenship to a private monopoly, we have a right to claim a quid pro que, which even our politicians up the river, who arow fat on our discomfort, will admit we fail to get, and in their odious slang, swear it is hardly a "fair shake." Do the London omnibuses carry one extra passenger over and above their seating capacity? Echo answersnever—not even on a Derby day. Do the Paris, Brussels or Vienna public rehicles crowd and crush their patrons, who consent to allow their existence? Most embhatically they do we allow this disgraceful state of thouga in New York in the year 1511? We who have our Dean Richmond, Briatol and other footing palaces, our palatait smiroad boudoirs and drawing rooms, cannot boast of the common comfort of a respectable and chang convergance on our main thoroughlares, and day in and day out are we setting up the l'harisce's cry that we are not as other men are. Indeed we are not, or long cre this we would have had our own. I fear moch it smacks of Claudius' words:—

In the corrupt currents of this world Offences glided-nanded may shove by justice;
And on 'tis seen the wicked prize itself.

The last line is app, and, like Isgo's advice to Roderigo, "strikes kome," and we awaken to the disagrosable fact that

dietor losies with immense contempt on a common thief—

"Obeam I Omole if

A word about our thiever—as a body men small in build, small in pluck and sandlest in anything manly, but wished a dangerous class to fall in with, because more dangerous and darfing pats are brought to bear upon conductors and drivers who don's mind "their his" and dare to come between them and their lawful tory—a creditions, self-secure public. I remember an incident in point. Three thieves got on the rear of the car, their buily and shoulder slasher on the front pintform. The driver, a communicative sort of fellow, imparted in strict confidence, to the thieves "sloke," that he labored under a vague illusion that some one would be less heavily weighted in the matter of time expounders and pocketbooks very shortly. The slasher opened the front door, chirruped like a consumptive canary, and out came his two workmen. He imparted to them the astounding disclosure of the driver, during which lime he moved to the driver's side and quietly laid his fat paw upon the much-dreaded "hook," the driver's astrour. Unso the "boys" then proposed to heave him over the dashboard; the other pleaded for his life—for death was liminent—told him he was placed there to mind his horses; advised him to follow his vocatival, lest way they go for their cutomers is in revowed, standing-room-only cars. One plants himself on the hind step, and, though confinents to step up by the conductor—shoul's endo confinent requested to step up by the conductor—shoul's endo confinent requested to step up by the conductor—shoul's endo confinency requested to step up by the conductor—shoul's endo confinency requested to step up by the conductor—shoul's endo confinency requested to step up by the confinency of deven or tweeter octock at night, an empire can be seen to their movements. Immediately they prey goes to get off the confederates inside want to get off too, their chum and rob manspected. Whenever you hear a "chirrup" in a car, look out for the "danger light." I feel, and

### LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

MR. EDWIN DE LEON'S novel, "Askaros Kassis, the Copt," has been received by the English critics with a favor seldom extended to American works of

THE SECOND VOLUME of Brodhead's "History of the State of New York" has been published by Har-per & Brothers. The great fault of this work is its length. Had the author limited the number of pages his history would be more generally read than undoubtedly the most complete and reliable annal of this State yet published; nevertheless we lear that its voluminousness will confine its circulation to the comparatively few students of history in our

A PARIS EDITION (13 vols., 1718-33) of the works of St. Chrysostom, belonging to the library of the late Professor Williams, of the University of Cambridge, is offered for sale in London. A rather curious reflection on the deceased Arabic scholar is made by the seller in his announcement that the book is "entirely uncut" and is "rare in this

Buring the present month Appleton & Co. will publish a new and ravised edition of the late Winant contribution to our historical literature, which has been pronounced by competent authority "full of attractive and valuable matter, and displaying the fruit of rich culture and rare accomplishments."

called "The Golden Age," and published in London, in which he charges that in these days poets sully their vocation for the sake of profit. The Athenaum justiy denies this assertion, and challenges the author to name a single one of the recent poets,

MES. HARVEY'S book on "Turkish Harems Circassian Homes" is pronounced readable by the English critics, but unreliable in its statements and faulty in the opinions it expresses concerning Turkish women. Her assertions that infanticide is common in Turkey, and that Turkish fathers have but little, if any, love for their offspring, and that they dread having sons, who in time may become their most deadly enemies, are disproved by other and more rehable evidence in every particular.

Dr. Ludwig Geiger has written a hie of Johann Reuchlin, of Caprino, the well known German pro fessor whose literary works were condemned by the Catholic Church and ordered to be destroyed. This was during the great excitement actending upon Luther's proceedings. Geiger, however, did the Church and remained a Catholic to the end of his days, going so for as to not bequeath his valuable library to his young relative, Melanethon, as he had intended, but to his native town. Pforzheim, because Melancthon joined the Reformation move-

THE PRINTING of the great fragment of the Metrical Chronicle of Jacob von Maeriant (33,000 verses). which was discovered at Vienna two years ago, has been commenced at Leyden. The work will be fin-

M. DE LAVELEYE'S pamphlet, which is to be published by the Cobden Club of London shortly, will coutain both a survey of the present state of Europe and also a series of suggestions as to the possible means of preventing war.

## RAILROAD WAR IN BROOKLYN.

For two years past there has been an incessant warfare between the Grand street and Metropolitan Rallroad Companies, Williamsburg, in their respective notions of right of way. Many a conflictinas taken place between the employes of these companies in consequence, but that of vesterday was the most serious. Officers of the Grand street road undertook to take up rails in Bushwick avenue, near North ond street company. This action was resisted by the employes of the latter company, and an exciting tumult was the result. So serious a character die the affair assume that Captain Muller was called upon to preserve the peace, and he hurried upon to preserve the peace, and he intried to the scene of conflict with a platoon of police. On reaching the scene of conflict the Captain arrested Captain Cochen, president of the Grand Street Raitroad; Theodore Cochen, William Obrend, John McConnell, Thomas Thomas and Alexander Chrystie, and they were arraigned before Justices Eames and Voorhees on a charge of disorderly conduct. They all entered into bonds to answer the charge. Henry Hamilton, a director of the Grand street road, was subsequently arrested on a charge of disorderly driving, he having driven up a stage full of fighters at a furious gait to the aid of his company's men.

### PICNIC OF THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIETY. At East River Park, foot of Eighty-fourth street.

yesterday afternoon and evening was held the an-nual picnic of the Danish, Norwegian and Swedish residents of the city, who formed themselves into an association to perpetuate a love for Father an association to perpetuate a love for father-land. The attendance was quite large, and the festivities, that embraced daheing, orations and music, were participated in with zest. Ex-congressman J. D. Rymert, Dr. Gross and other leading Norwegians were conspicuous in the com-pany. The music selections were rendered by Mr. J. J. Watson, Professor Savorini and Miss Anna Watson, who gave with excellent erfect a national anthem composed by Mr. Rymert for the occasion.

# AMERICAN ART.

Visit to Miss Vinnie Ream's Stadio. One of those large-souled and gifted American addes who have entered into the art with all the enthusiasm of a woman's nature, and conquered by the force of will difficulties that stopped many a man, has returned to this city from Europe, bringman, has returned to this city from Europe, bringing with her an enlarged experience. Some two
years ago Miss Vinnie Ream left Washington, where
she was already favorably known, to proceed
to Italy for the purpose of executing the
order given by the Senate for a statue
of the late President Lincoln. Having
satisfactorily discharged her trust, she returns with increased knowledge to ask the patronage and sup-port of her fellow citizens. For the moment her studio is at No. 704 Broadway, where some of her later works in marble are on view. The arrange-

displays at once the taste of the woman and the artist's knowledge of effect. Brown-red tapestry hangs round the room, forming an excellent background, from which the pure, cold marole stands out in bold relief. Unfortunately the light in the room is most unsatisfactory, and interferes not a

bittle with the effect of the works.

During her residence in Italy Miss Vinnie Ream evidently turned her opportunities of improvement to the best account; for a marked difference is visible between the works which she executed before her departure and those that she brings back. Two little busts of children, both portraits, which she calls "The Morning Glory" and the "Butterfly," furnish ample evidence of crude execution in her earlier works, for pretty names cannot hide the half taught hand. In these busts the desh modelling is very weak and poor, the features being annaturally hard and wanting in expression, and that peculiar soft chubbiness that is always found in healthy childhood. Flamingoe was most happy in his treatment of this class of subjects, and his

LITTLE CHERUS HEADS. with their round, chubby faces breaking into the pretitest of dimples as the urchins laugh, look in-stinct with life and form pictures of perfect infantile happiness, while from the faces of those who weep the most intense misery starts from every feature and presents us with the absolute expression of childish desolation. An ideal bust of America and a replace of the bust of the Lincoln statue afford evidence of the artist's great improvement in the treatment of this class of subjects. An expression at once mild and noble has been thrown into the massive features of the ideal lady who typifies America, though no re-markable force is exhibited. The drapery formed by the Stars and Stripes falls from the rights houlder, leaving the left breast uncovered. The folds of the drapery are broken, and display want of force in the is according to the Italian conventional method.

The work, which exhibits the most marked advance in knowledge and power of execution, is the "SPIRITA DEL CARNIVALE,"

a graceful figure, under life size, of a young girl about to throw a gariand of flowers on the passing throng. The composition of the figure is spirited and well conceived, though the symmetry of the the arm, which forms an acute angle with the body-a garland of flowers, cut after the Italian

the arm, which forms an acute angle with the body—a garland of flowers, cut after the Italian manner, falling from the hand. In connection with the conception of this work Miss Ream states that having occupied a box on the Corso, with some other Americans to look on and pity the floral folly of the thoughless Italiana, she was gradually carried away by the joyousness of the scene, and soon engaged in the minne warfaro, entering thoroughly and completely into the spirit of the Carnival. An idea came to her it was a subject that would afford room for the exercise of poetic imagination and whatever

FOWER OF COMPOSITION

an artist might possess. Making inquiries, she was supprised to learn that no italian artist had ever treated the subject, and this decided her to altempt the representation of the light, arry, graceful Carnival, with its irolicsome and flowery giories, in cold, hard marble. How well the lady has succeeded in catching the animated and joyous spirit of that gay week and expressing it through the medium of a single figure is visible in her work. A little cross hung upon the neck of the statue is in excellent contrast to the reat of the figure, and at first sight might be thought a little incongruous; but it apily expresses the indespersesy of the Italian mation, which even in the midst of revelry and dissipation preserves some spark of devotional feeling. The "Spirita del Carnivale" is seated, the head and body slightly bent forward; in her hair is woven a wreath of flowers, and the expression of her face is animated and smilling, as if the Spiritu enjoyed thoroughly the fun. The left arm passes across the shoulder; the body is sightly turned towards the right, posed as if about to cast the flowers, the imminent action being well indicated, Under the loft leg, which has been slightly advanced to support the function does not only treated and displays excellent judgment. The itght and graceful body of the Spirita being naked affords scope for good flesh modelling, which the artist has turned to the b

The iight and graceful body of the Spirita being in affords scope for good fiesh modelling, which artist has turned to the best account. Nothing tri artist's power more than the treatment of fiesh, demands both knowledge and feeling, and Miss has been remarkably successful, avoiding fisbo and angularity. The proportions of the figure eiegant, but all the parts are full and well rout the fiesh firm and life-like, the modelling of stomach and right side being especially good such as many sculptors might limitate with vantage.

the fiesh firm and life-like, the modelling of the stomach and right side being especially good, and such as many seniptors might initiate with advantage.

The treatment and character of the composition has more of the French than of the English or Italian schools about it, and though there is nothing strikmily original in the posture, the light and airy character of the style suns the subject admirably. But while we consider the conception and execution excellent, we venture, in all humbleness, to suggest that there are

SOME DEFECTS

and shortcomings, some weak lines and some unpleasant ones. But let the artist be consoled; the merits of the present work so lar outweigh its defects that it can afford a little cyli report. The hair exhibits all the defects of the modern Italian art, which seeks to replace natural arrangement by a conventional treatment that in no sense is imitative of nature. Then the line of the left legt is decidedly weak and out of drawing, while there is an evident uncertainty as to the proper centre of gravity. But, even with these defects, the "Spiritu del Carnivae" is essentially

AN ART WORE,

full of life and appropriate expression, fairly modelled and combining so many good points, that we venture to say that there are few American sculptors capable of producing a work of equal merit. A second work, representing the immortal sappho, offers a striking contrast to the Spiria—the one full of life and action, presenting in the immortal sappho, offers a striking contrast to the Spiria—the one full of life and action, presenting in the immortal sappho, offers a striking contrast to the Spiria—the one full of life and action, presenting in the immortal sappho, offers a striking contrast to the Spiria—the one full of life and actions presenting in the immortal sappho, offers a striking contrast to the Spiria—the one full of life and actions presenting in the immortal sappho, offers a striking contrast to the Spiria—the one full of life and actions presenting in the immortal sappho, offers an

## ROW AT A PICNIC.

Felonious Assault on an Officer. At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday a young man, named James Smith, residing at No. 131 East Forty-fith street, was arraigned, charged with attempting to take the life of Timothy Crowley, an omeer of the Eighteenth precint. The statement of Crowley, made under oath, is that he went to Funk's Park to attend the pienic of the Michael Whelan A\*sociation as a private citizen. During the evening he saw Smith stab an unknown man on the head with a knife, and putting on his shield, which he had with him, he endeavored to arrest Smith, who stabbed him in the abdomen. The officer threw him on the ground and endeavored to take the knife from him, but before he was able to do so the unknown man whom Smith had stabbed rushed upon him (Growley) and stabbed him in the head. The pitsoner, whose head was fearfully mutifiated, states that he and officer Crowley had a dimentity early in the evening and that Crowley had a dimentity early in the evening and that Crowley had knocked him down with a blow of his fist. Friends into the leave the grounds that the difficulty was renewed. Crowley then book his club from one of the officers of the Nineteenth precinct who was present, and beat him on the head with 11 in a cruet manner, as his condition in court attested.

Justice lixty held Smith 12 the sum of \$2,000 bait for examination. sociation as a private citizen. During the evening he